



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

THE FIRST LEVY OF PAPAL ANNATES

THE prominence accorded to annates in the discussions of the reform councils of the fifteenth century has caused them to occupy the interest of investigators from that time to the present, but the results of this activity have not been profitable in proportion to their great bulk. Earlier accounts, although some of them contain much trustworthy information, display more or less confusion,¹ and not until the recent appearance of works by such scholars as Kirsch,² Haller,³ Samaran and Mollat,⁴ and Göller,⁵ based mainly on materials in the Vatican Archives inaccessible to their predecessors, has there been a fairly full and authoritative literature on the subject. Even these recent researches have added little to our knowledge of the first levy of papal annates. Although earlier writers held conflicting views,⁶ several pointed out that the imposition of annates in the British Isles by Clement V. marks their first use by the papacy,⁷ and, beyond confirming this conclusion, modern investigators have made small progress. To the narratives of English chroniclers⁸ and the

Among the best of the earlier accounts are Thomassin, *Ancienne et Nouvelle Discipline de l'Église* (Paris, 1725), III. 1019-1033; Phillips, *Kirchenrecht*, V. 567-580; Lingard, *History of England* (Philadelphia, 1827), IV. 122; Christophe, *Histoire de la Papauté* (Paris, 1853), II. 15-16. Many modern writers also display confusion, for example, König, *Die Päpstliche Kammer* (Vienna, 1894), pp. 31, 39-40; Rocquain, *La Cour de Rome et l'Esprit de Réforme avant Luther* (Paris, 1895), II. 370-371.

¹ *Die Päpstlichen Kollektorien in Deutschland während des XIV. Jahrhunderts* (Paderborn, 1894); *Die Päpstlichen Annaten in Deutschland während des XIV. Jahrhunderts* (Paderborn, 1903); "Die Verwaltung der Annaten", *Römische Quartalschrift*, XVI. 125-151 (1902).

² *Papsttum und Kirchenreform* (Berlin, 1903).

³ *La Fiscalité Pontificale en France au XIV^e Siècle* (Paris, 1905).

⁴ "Der Liber Taxarum der Päpstlichen Kammer", *Quellen und Forschungen aus Italienischen Archiven und Bibliotheken*, VIII. 113-173, 305-343 (1905); *Die Einnahmen der Apostolischen Kammer unter Johann XXII.* (Paderborn, 1910).

⁵ The fathers of the council of Constance believed John XXII. to be the inventor of annates, and many writers have held the same opinion. Samaran and Mollat, p. 23. Others assign this honor to Boniface IX., for example, *Galliesii de Annatis Sermo* (Rome, 1564), cited by Göller, "Liber Taxarum", p. 114, n. 1; Phillips, *Kirchenrecht*, V. 574; Richter, *Lehrbuch des Katholischen und Evangelischen Kirchenrechts* (eighth ed. by Dove and Kahl, Leipzig, 1886), pp. 887-888.

⁷ For example, Fleury, *Histoire Ecclésiastique* (Paris, 1726), XIX. 109; Lingard, *History of England*, IV. 122; Christophe, *Histoire de la Papauté*, II. 15-16.

⁸ Rishanger, p. 228; *Flores Historiarum*, III. 130; Hemingburgh (Eng. Hist.

exaggerated statements of the petition of Carlisle,⁹ Haller¹⁰ and Göller¹¹ have added casual mention of the levy in papal documents, which establishes its authenticity beyond doubt, but still leaves its history and real significance in obscurity. The present article takes its departure from the discovery, in the episcopal registers at Salisbury, of the letters of Clement V. ordaining this payment of annates¹² and from the reports¹³ and other documents issued by the Soc. ed.), II. 242; Murimuth, p. 173; *Annales Londonienses*, pp. 146-147. These and an inference drawn from the statement of the canonist, Johannes Andrea (cited by Phillips, *Kirchenrecht*, V. 570, n. 12), are the sources used by earlier writers.

The editions of the chronicles cited are those of the Rolls series unless otherwise stated.

⁹ *Rotuli Parliamentorum*, I. 219-223. This account of the proceedings at Carlisle has been utilized by Stubbs, *Constitutional History* (Oxford, 1896), II. 163, 612, III. 338-339; and Haller, pp. 382-388.

¹⁰ Haller (pp. 52, 388) found indirect reference to this levy in a bull of Clement V. (*Regestum Clementis Papae V.*, 2266) and discovered in the Vatican Archives an account of one of the principal collectors of the tax. He places little emphasis on this account, however, and gives merely a statement of the sums collected at the date of the report.

¹¹ Göller (*Einnahmen*, pp. xiii, 86*-87*) considers it an important contribution to have confirmed the statements of English chroniclers by direct mention of this levy in a letter of John XXII. (Theiner, *Vetera Monumenta Hibernorum*, I. 196) and in the report of Rigaud Asser, papal collector in England from 1317 to 1321 (Vatican Archives, *Introitus et Exitus*, 15, f. 46v.), although Haller had published, some years before, his discovery of the above-mentioned report.

¹² There are two letters, one to the collectors and one to the English clergy. The two are practically identical *mutatis mutandis*. The first is printed below, pp. 62-64. The copies were found in the register of Simon of Ghent, bishop of Salisbury, and do not appear in the printed registers of Clement V. or in any other extant English episcopal registers with the possible exception of those of Lincoln and York. For the privilege of access to this register I am indebted to the late Bishop of Salisbury. I wish to express my thanks also to Reverend J. S. Johnston, secretary to the bishop, and especially to Mr. A. R. Malden, diocesan registrar, who accorded me every facility in my search and recently collated my copy with the original.

¹³ Three reports made by William Testa, one of the collectors of annates. The first and third are deposited in the Vatican Archives (*Instrumenta Miscellanea*, Cap. VIII., no. 10a; Cap. IX., no. 54) and the second is a transcript in the Public Record Office (Roman Transcripts, General Series, 59) of an original in the Vatican Archives. The first report was rendered June 13, 1308. The second may be placed between June 24 and September 29, 1310. It is not dated, but it mentions payment of the first installment for the second year of the triennial tenth then being levied on the English clergy. This was due June 24, 1310 (P. R. O., L. T. R. Enrolled Accounts, Subsidies and Aids, 3, m. 1 v.), and fixes the report after that date. It is also stated that the payment of papal tribute from the king had now ceased for twenty years. At Michaelmas, 1313, the king was twenty-four years in arrears (Kirsch, *Die Finanzverwaltung des Kardinalkollegiums*, Munster i. W., 1895, p. 35, n. 1), and this report, therefore, must have been written before Michaelmas, 1310, when the king would have been in arrears for twenty-one years. The third report covers the period from October 1, 1311, to October 1, 1312. The report used by Haller was the first of these three. These will be cited respectively as the first, second, and third reports of Testa.

collectors,¹⁴ and seeks to consider the subject in the light of the fuller material now available.¹⁵

The immediate cause assigned by Clement V. for the imposition of annates was a deficit in the papal treasury which could not be met by the ordinary income.¹⁶ At the close of the thirteenth century the income of the papacy was already insufficient for its needs, and the attenuated revenues from the Papal States threatened to be still further curtailed with the removal of the papal residence from Italy.¹⁷ During the last years of the pontificate of Boniface VIII. the payment of taxes was badly in arrears, and the spoliation of the papal treasure at the time of the attack at Anagni in 1303 added to an existing financial stringency.¹⁸ Benedict XI., though active in the attempt, was unable to restore the system to working order,¹⁹ and the delay over the election of Clement V. increased the confusion.²⁰ At the beginning of his pontificate the new pope was forced to assume heavy debts to meet the expenses connected with the elaborate ceremonial of his consecration.²¹ With a depleted treasury and a disorganized and inadequate fiscal system, Clement V. decided to expand the base of supplies.

The selection of annates for this purpose was not a radical departure. They formed a new source of revenue for the papacy,²² but

¹⁴ Letters from the collectors to English prelates concerned with the collection of annates. Salisbury Diocesan MSS., Register of Simon of Ghent, ff. 62v., 68v.-69v.

¹⁵ The present paper is undertaken as part of a general study of the financial relations between England and the papacy during the thirteenth century and the early part of the fourteenth. I plan to edit Testa's reports as well as several others as a part of this study.

¹⁶ Below, p. 63.

¹⁷ Kirsch, "Comptes d'un Collecteur pontifical", *Archives de la Société d'Histoire du Canton de Fribourg*, VIII. 65-66 (1907); Eitel, *Der Kirchenstaat unter Klemens V.* (Berlin, 1907), p. 6.

¹⁸ Grandjean, "Recherches sur l'Administration Financière du Pape Benoît XI.", *Mélanges d'Archéologie et d'Histoire*, III. 47-48 (1883).

¹⁹ In England the papal collector, Gerard of Pecorara, met with much opposition, and after the death of Benedict XI. was expelled from the realm, having recovered only about £200. Roman Transcripts, General Series, 59. In the diocese of Basel there were a great number of benefices from which the collector of Benedict XI. secured nothing. Kirsch, *Die Päpstlichen Kollektorien*, pp. 4-32.

²⁰ In England, for example, no collector was present from December, 1304, to June, 1306.

²¹ Below, p. 63.

²² Haller, pp. 49, 51; Samaran and Mollat, p. 23. Kirsch (*Die Päpstlichen Annaten*, pp. xi, xv-xvi) advances the hypothesis that before 1306 the papacy had taken annates from single incumbents whom it had collated to benefices, if the customary collators, in whose place the papacy was acting, had the right to annates. He argues that papal letters bestowing benefices are found in the cameral registers of Urban IV. which would not be entered there unless payments to the camera were involved; and the payments are annates. As

similar charges had long been imposed locally on new incumbents of benefices by prelates and ecclesiastical corporations in various parts of Europe. Examples of the practice occur as early as the eleventh century,²³ and in the two following centuries it became common.²⁴ In England several cathedral chapters claimed by ancient custom the right to the income of the first year of any prebend falling vacant. At York, Exeter, and Lichfield the proceeds were used for the good of the deceased incumbent's soul.²⁵ At Salisbury and Wells only part was devoted to this object and the remainder went to the canons,²⁶ while at Chichester and Hereford the canons or the fabric received the whole sum.²⁷ The bishop of Norwich claimed a prescriptive right to annates from all benefices becoming vacant in his diocese, but his claim seems to have rested on a continuation without authority of a grant made by the pope to Pandulph,²⁸ which later popes confirmed.²⁹ The concession of annates to Pandulph for a limited term of years is one of the earliest known instances of such a privilege,³⁰ but during the thirteenth century such grants became increasingly common.³¹ English prelates were frequent recipients of such favors,³² and English kings likewise had a share. Henry III. and Edward I. both received grants of annates from the papacy, although that of the latter was revoked before it had been put into execution.³³ It was a natural progres-

Göller (*Einnahmen*, pp. 84*-85*) points out, however, many documents appear in the cameral registers of the thirteenth century which have no direct relation to the financial business of the camera, and the letters of provision, therefore, do not necessarily imply any payments.

²³ Göller, *Einnahmen*, p. 81*.

²⁴ Kirsch, *Die Päpstlichen Annaten*, pp. xii-xiii; Haller, p. 50; Samaran and Mollat, p. 23.

²⁵ Wilkins, *Concilia*, I. 412, 597; *Registers of Walter Bronescombe* (ed. Hingeston-Randolph), p. 59.

²⁶ Hist. MSS. Comm., *Cal. of MSS. of Dean and Chapter of Wells*, p. 31; *Report III.*, App., p. 352.

²⁷ Wilkins, *Concilia*, I. 696; *Charters and Records of Hereford Cathedral* (ed. Capes), p. 47.

²⁸ Lambeth Palace MSS., Register of Archbishop Winchelsea, ff. 39-46. The archbishop disputed the bishop's claim, and this is an interesting account of the hearings before the papal commissioners.

²⁹ Dean and Chapter of Norwich MSS., *Registrum Secundum*, f. 43v.; Bliss, *Calendar of Entries in the Papal Registers*, II. 18.

³⁰ Pandulph was bishop of Norwich from 1222 to 1226. Haller (p. 50) mentions a grant made to the bishop of Toul in 1223 as the earliest known to him.

³¹ Haller, pp. 50-51; Kirsch, *Die Päpstlichen Annaten*, p. xiii.

³² Theiner, *Monumenta Hibernorum*, p. 42; Bliss, *Calendar*, I. 267, 367, 484; Matthew Paris, IV. 506-509; P. R. O., Close Roll, 41 Henry III., m. 6, schedule; *Registres d' Alexandre IV.*, 875; *Registres de Nicolas IV.*, 1258, 1337, 1856, 1862, 2025, 2155, 4525.

³³ Rymer, *Foedera*, I. 345; Bartholomew Cotton, pp. 261-271.

sion for the papacy finally to claim for itself that which it had granted so freely to others.³⁴

The choice of the British Isles as a place in which to try this experiment was probably due to the favorable opportunity offered by the requests for favors which Edward I. made soon after the election of Clement V. in June, 1305.³⁵ As early as August 14, Otho de Grandison, one of Edward's most trusted diplomatic agents, appeared at the papal court, and remained there until March 13, 1306.³⁶ At the consecration in November the king was represented by a large delegation of notables,³⁷ who came bearing costly presents.³⁸ Otho was a member of this official delegation, as was also Bartholomew of Ferentino, who had worked successfully with Otho in negotiating a bargain with Boniface VIII.³⁹ similar to that now concluded with Clement V. The embassy was authorized to treat concerning a crusade, peace with France, and "other things touching the salvation of the king's soul". The results of these negotiations flowed in rapid succession. By a bull dated December 29 Edward was released from his irksome oath to observe the forest charters. On February 12 Archbishop Winchelsea, who had incurred Edward's enmity, was suspended from office,⁴⁰ and about the same time the pope ordered the English clergy to pay to Edward a tenth of its income for two years ostensibly for the purpose of a crusade.⁴¹ Not long after, the question of peace with France was handled by the cardinal legate Peter of Spain.⁴² Annates were

³⁴ The papal tenths went through a similar course of development, having first been granted by papal authority for crusading purposes.

³⁵ English chroniclers suggest that the frequency of the demands of English prelates for grants of annates led Clement V. to appropriate the tax for himself in the British Isles (Rishanger, p. 228; *Flores Historiarum*, III. 130), but under the three immediate predecessors of Clement V. English prelates had been no more frequent recipients of such favors than the prelates of other countries. *Registres de Nicolas IV., Boniface VIII., and Benoît XI., passim*.

³⁶ P. R. O., Exch. K. R. Accounts, 369-11, f. 34v. Cf. Kingsford, "Sir Otho de Grandison", *Trans. Royal Hist. Soc.*, third series, III. 156-158 (1909).

³⁷ *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1301-1307, p. 387. In addition to these ambassadors, several messengers went back and forth from England to the papal court between June, 1305, and February, 1306. British Museum, Harleian MSS. 152, ff. 5, 15, 18v.

³⁸ P. R. O., Exch. K. R. Accounts, 367-6, m. 1; Rishanger, p. 227.

³⁹ Prynne, *Exact Chronological Vindication*, III. 898, 912, 989; Rymer, *Foedera*, I. 928-931.

⁴⁰ Tout, *Political History of England*, 1216-1377, pp. 229-230.

⁴¹ I have not been able to find a copy of this bull, although it had been issued before April 21, 1306. *Memorials of Beverley Minster*, Surtees Soc., I. 133-134. The scarcity, or perhaps lack, of any copies of this bull is probably explained by a bull of August 1, 1306 (Rymer, *Foedera*, I. 991-992), which apparently superseded the earlier bull at the king's request (Hist. MSS. Comm., *Report IV.*, App., p. 394, no. 1051).

⁴² Hemingburgh, II. 252-253; *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1301-1307, p. 520.

imposed by a bull dated February 1.⁴³ It is a plausible supposition, therefore, that Edward I. allowed Clement V. to try his experiment in the British Isles in return for favors received;⁴⁴ an hypothesis which is strengthened by Edward's attitude subsequent to the parliament of Carlisle.

The new tax was naturally unpopular and immediately aroused opposition. The announcement of its imposition was officially published in England on June 6, 1306.⁴⁵ In less than three months the pope complained to the king that his agents had been prevented from collecting the annates due from the priory of Merton,⁴⁶ and, while this may have been an isolated example of open defiance, it was without doubt indicative of a general feeling of hostility which found expression in the early part of 1307 at the parliament of Carlisle. Here the laymen, fearful of encroachment on their rights of advowson,⁴⁷ joined with the clergy both in a petition to the king asking for protection for the national church against annates and other papal exactions, and in a protest to the pope himself. The spirit of the discussion may be gathered from a letter addressed to the English clergy purporting to be written by "Peter, son of Cassiodorus, catholic knight and devout champion of Christ", which, fallen from heaven, according to the monk Hemingburgh, was read in full parliament.⁴⁸ Composed presumably by an English clerk, it laments the evil days upon which the English church has fallen, and urges king and magnates to furnish protection by resisting the demands of Clement V., who is unjustly imposing too great a burden of taxation, not for the needs of the church, but for his own personal ends. The petition, more dignified in tone but none the less

⁴³ Below, pp. 62-64.

⁴⁴ Edward made other concessions also. He promised payment of £10,000 due the pope for the arrears of the annual tribute (Rymer, *Foedera*, II. 98), and he permitted papal nuncios to assume the care of the temporal, as well as the spiritual, property of the archbishopric of Canterbury during the period of Winchelsea's suspension (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1301-1307, pp. 512-514; Madox, *Exchequer*, II. 224).

⁴⁵ According to the *Annales Londonienses* (p. 147) the bulls imposing annates were formally published by the collectors in London at the church of St. Mary of the Arches on June 6. The letters of the collectors to the Bishop of Salisbury, however, are dated June 9. Register of Simon of Ghent, f. 62v. Similar letters were received at Winchester, June 12 (Winchester Diocesan MSS., Register of Woodlock, f. 42v.) and at Beverley, June 25 (*Memorials of Beverley*, I. 142).

⁴⁶ Pope to king, August 27. Rymer, *Foedera*, I. 997. The collectors had been notified of this vacancy by a letter dated June 28. Register of Woodlock, f. 42v.

⁴⁷ *Rot. Parl.*, I. 219-220.

⁴⁸ Hemingburgh, II. 254-259. Summaries of the letter are given by Haller, pp. 383-384, and Capes, *The English Church in the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Centuries* (London, 1900), p. 41.

firm, recites in detail the grievances of the community.⁴⁹ Several of them were old;⁵⁰ the innovations of Clement V. which were the immediate occasion of the present outburst were the increase in the number of papal collectors paid by procurations assessed on the English clergy, the attempt to collect Peter's pence directly from the payers,⁵¹ and annates.⁵² For these oppressions the petition sought remedy against William Testa, the principal papal collector in England, and his agents.

The action on the petition was prompt and vigorous. Testa was summoned to appear before full parliament and state his case. His plea that he did these things on the authority of the pope was not considered sufficient justification for acts deemed prejudicial to the crown and realm of England and subversive of English law and custom. Parliament ordained, therefore, that the exactions enumerated should cease, and that the money assembled by Testa and his agents should be kept safely within the realm until the king and his council should arrange otherwise. Royal writs, dated March 22, ordered sheriffs and bailiffs to ascertain by means of juries the names of Testa's agents who had committed any of these injuries, and to cite them to appear before the king to answer for their offenses.⁵³

⁴⁹ *Rot. Parl.*, I. 219-221.

⁵⁰ These were the papal claim to legacies ambiguously stated and to the goods of intestates, taxation of the temporalities of the clergy, the use for other objects of gifts and legacies in aid of the Holy Land, and provisions. All of them had been previous subjects of complaint. Matthew Paris, V. 553; Wilkins, *Concilia*, II. 19; *Episcopal Registers, Diocese of Worcester* (ed. Bund), p. 490.

⁵¹ Previously collected by English prelates who paid to the papal collectors fixed sums and kept for themselves the excess. See Lunt, "Financial System of the Mediaeval Papacy", *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, XXIII. 279 (1909). The change would have affected laymen as well as clergy, since many landlords collected Peter's pence from their tenants and retained a portion of the proceeds for themselves. Lambeth Palace MSS., Register of Archbishop Reynolds, f. 239; Fosbroke, *Berkeley Manuscripts* (London, 1821), p. 53; Neilson, "Customary Rents", *Oxford Studies in Social and Legal History*, II. 199 (1910).

⁵² Lay patrons feared that annates would encroach upon their rights of advowson and perhaps abolish them entirely. *Rot. Parl.*, I. 220. When the Archbishop of Canterbury had been granted annates by the pope, Henry III. had forbidden their collection from benefices in lay patronage. Prynn, *Exact Chronological Vindication*, II. 718. In the present levy, however, benefices in lay patronage paid annates, several of the vacant benefices reported by the Bishop of Salisbury (Register of Simon of Ghent, f. 69v.) being in lay presentation (Hutchins, *History and Antiquities of the County of Dorset*, London, 1774, *passim*). The same practice also obtained under John XXII. *Register of Richard Newport*, Canterbury and York Soc., p. 185; Vatican Archives, Introitus et Exitus, 15, f. 18v. There was apparently some justification for these fears, since under later popes benefices in lay patronage were exempt from annates. Samaran and Mollat, p. 33.

⁵³ *Rot. Parl.*, I. 221-222. Accounts of the proceedings are given also by Trivetius (Eng. Hist. Soc.), pp. 411-412; Hemingburgh, II. 262-264. For second-

These sweeping reforms were not long allowed to stand intact. Edward was probably under too great obligation to the pope to allow the prohibition of annates. At the request of the papal legate the writs of March 22 were held back, and on April 4 new writs were issued which modified the decrees of the parliament of Carlisle.⁵⁴ The collectors were allowed to proceed with their business, provided they acted in the same manner as their predecessors and attempted nothing prejudicial to the crown. If Edward's concessions had stopped here, the further collection of annates would have been prevented, since this had not been among the functions of any previous collector, but another writ especially authorized the continuance of this exaction, provided void abbacies and priories were not troubled. This settlement, however, failed to end the difficulty. The provisions of the writs offered fertile soil for a crop of conflicting interpretations concerning their intent, and the collectors, who were naturally broad constructionists, soon experienced hindrances from the narrow construction placed upon the grants by the royal officials. Finally Testa and his colleague brought their case before the king's council. There it was decided, in accordance with the views of the narrow constructionists, that the writ of April 4 gave no power to proceed with the collection of any of the exactions complained of at the parliament of Carlisle, with the exception of annates, since all those exactions were prejudicial to crown and realm; and, furthermore, that it was prejudicial to the crown to demand annates from benefices in the royal patronage. A royal writ, issued June 27, ordered the collectors to observe this decision pending further deliberation.⁵⁵

The definitive settlement, presaged in the writ of June 27, was any accounts see Stubbs, *Historical Introductions*, pp. 495-496; Haller, pp. 386-387; Ramsay, *Dawn of the Constitution*, pp. 516-517.

⁵⁴ *Rot. Parl.*, I. 222; *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1301-1307, p. 514.

⁵⁵ *Rot. Parl.*, I. 222-223. Stubbs on the basis of this same evidence makes the sweeping statement: "These saving words [*i. e.*, the provisos] explained away all that the writs [those of April 4] seemed to have granted, and a peremptory prohibition against their [the collectors'] further proceedings was issued on the 27th of June" (*Historical Introductions*, p. 496). The words, however, did not explain away annates, nor did the prohibition stop their collection. Furthermore, Edward obviously had not intended by the writs of April 4 to release the collectors from the major portion of the restrictions placed upon them at the parliament of Carlisle, since he allowed them to proceed only so far as they acted in the same manner as their predecessors. No collector had succeeded in securing indistinct legacies and goods of intestates, though it had been previously tried, and the collection of Peter's pence directly from the payers had not before been attempted. Thus two of the most important prohibitions of the parliament of Carlisle were maintained. Because the parliament of Carlisle did not permanently stop annates and provisions, the importance of its work seems to have been generally underestimated.

prevented by the death of Edward I., and his son allowed the matter to drift. In answer to inquiries from the pope⁵⁶ Edward II. professed himself ready to abide by the decision of his father as expressed in the writs of April 4.⁵⁷ The ambiguity of the provisos, however, was not entirely removed. In 1308 Clement V. complained of hindrances placed in the way of the papal collectors by royal servants,⁵⁸ but Edward denied any infringement of the grant of privileges.⁵⁹ A year later the pope protested vigorously against the action of the sheriff of York, who imprisoned William de Prat, collector of annates in the province of York, and released him only on the payment of a fine of ten pounds imposed for failure to observe a prohibition placed upon him by the royal officials.⁶⁰ Despite these misunderstandings, however, the collection of annates appears to have progressed during the reign of Edward II. without serious impediment. Annates were still a subject of complaint at the parliament of Stamford held in the summer of 1309,⁶¹ and the reports of Testa display the work going on with no great irregularity. So far as annates were concerned popular opposition accomplished little.

The administration of this first levy of annates was carried on by a staff of nuncios larger than that usually employed to collect papal taxes in the British Isles.⁶² The two principal collectors were the papal chaplains, William Testa, archdeacon of Aran in the diocese of Comminges,⁶³ and William Géraud de Sore, canon of Rouen.⁶⁴ The latter, however, seems to have left the direction of

⁵⁶ Rymer, *Foedera*, II. 10.

⁵⁷ King to pope, December 26, 1307. *Ibid.*, p. 25.

⁵⁸ Pope to king, April 9, 1308. *Ibid.*, pp. 41-42.

⁵⁹ King to pope, July 23, 1308. *Ibid.*, p. 53.

⁶⁰ Pope to bishop of Worcester, October 28, 1309. *Ibid.*, pp. 97-98. This case Edward promised to investigate as soon as the unsettled state of the realm would allow. King to pope, April 1, 1310. *Ibid.*, p. 105.

⁶¹ *Annales Londonienses*, pp. 162-165.

⁶² The barons complained at Carlisle that the pope was keeping four nuncios in England at the expense of the clergy, when customarily he kept but one. *Rot. Parl.*, I. 220.

⁶³ Testa remained in England eight years, leaving in 1313 (Rymer, *Foedera*, II. 216) to assume the cardinalate to which he had been promoted in 1312. In 1323 he became *camerarius* of the cardinal-college. He died in 1326. Kirsch, *Finanzverwaltung*, p. 45. He appears to have made many acquaintances during his stay in England. After he became cardinal he had a pension from the king and held several English benefices, and many others were provided at his request. Both king and clergy went to him frequently, when they had business at the Roman court. Bliss, *Calendar*, II. 59, 123, 155, 169; Stapleton, "Summary of Wardrobe Accounts", *Archaeologia*, XXVI. 324; *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1317-1321, p. 68; Hist. MSS. Comm., *Cal. MSS. Dean and Chapter of Wells*, p. 211.

⁶⁴ Géraud was known to Edward I., having acted as proctor for the king at the royal court of France in 1289. *Rôles Gascons*, vol. II., nos. 998, 1066.

the work almost entirely to Testa,⁶⁵ who was also in charge of the collection of the other papal revenues in the British Isles.⁶⁶ Other nuncios who assisted were Garsie Arnaud de Garlens, canon of Auch, and Peter Amauvin, canon of Bordeaux.⁶⁷ Testa himself took direct charge of the province of Canterbury, while William de Prat, canon of Comminges, John de Delsoler,⁶⁸ and John de Lescacon, canon of Nantes,⁶⁹ all ranking as nuncios, acted as his commissioners for the province of York, Scotland, and Ireland, respectively.⁷⁰ In England there was a small corps of deputy-collectors which the bull of instructions empowered the principal collectors to appoint.⁷¹ The collectors were armed with full powers to enforce payment and to compel delinquents and opponents with ecclesiastical censures.⁷²

Although the bull imposing annates was issued February 1, 1306, the work of collection was not begun until the early summer. Testa was in England as nuncio in the autumn of 1305,⁷³ but his letters of credence as collector are dated March 23, 1306,⁷⁴ and the formal announcement of the levy of annates was not made public till June 6.⁷⁵ The papal bulls then published⁷⁶ informed the English clergy that during a period of three years, dating from February 1, 1306, benefices and ecclesiastical offices in monasteries, priories, and

⁶⁵ Reports of Testa.

⁶⁶ Appointed by letters dated March 23, 1306. Register of Simon of Ghent, f. 59.

⁶⁷ Peter Amauvin seems to have superseded William Géraud. Rymer, *Foedera*, II. 1014; *Regestum Clementis Papae V.*, 2372. Garsie Arnaud was apparently concerned chiefly with the transportation of money from England to the papal camera. Bliss, *Calendar*, II. 48, 58, 77; Third Report of Testa.

⁶⁸ "De Solerio", under John XXII. a collector of annates in Portugal. Schäfer, *Die Ausgaben der Apostolischen Kammer unter Johann XXII.* (Paderborn, 1911), pp. 410, 420.

⁶⁹ A cameral clerk under John XXII. Schäfer, *Ausgaben*, p. 884; Göller, *Einnahmen*, pp. 322, 327, 330, 337; Vatican Archives, *Introitus et Exitus*, 58, f. 136.

⁷⁰ Reports of Testa.

⁷¹ The only deputy-collector of whom I have found mention was Robert de Patrica, rector of Farndon in the diocese of Winchester. His collectorate included the dioceses of Winchester and Salisbury. Register of Simon of Ghent, f. 68v.; Hist. MSS. Comm., *Report IV.*, App., pp. 382-383. Since four or more deputy-collectors were customarily appointed in the same district for the purpose of collecting a papal tenth, the staff of sub-collectors for annates was evidently small.

⁷² Below, p. 64.

⁷³ He was one of the nuncios sent by Clement V. to invite Edward or his son to be present at the consecration. The invitation was dated August 25 and Edward's answer October 4, 1305. Prynne, *Exact Chronological Vindication*, III. 1069-1072.

⁷⁴ P. R. O., Papal Bulls, 44-18.

⁷⁵ Above, p. 53.

⁷⁶ Below, pp. 62-64.

churches falling vacant, were to pay the first-fruits to the papal collectors or their representatives. The rights of others to annates acquired by prescription or by papal privilege were suspended during this period, although the subsequent restoration of such rights to the possessors was guaranteed. It was not intended, furthermore, to demand so much for annates as to interfere with the proper celebration of divine offices or the cure of souls attached to any benefice.⁷⁷ The only exemption from payment of the tax stated in the bull was the mensal income of an archbishop, bishop, or regular abbot. In actual practice, however, further exceptions were made. The action of the king after the parliament of Carlisle caused priories and abbeys to be held immune.⁷⁸ The canons of Beverley expected that the income of an office regularly used for daily distributions to the canons would be free from payment,⁷⁹ and, although it does not appear what view the collectors took, it is significant that in future levies such was the case.⁸⁰

The first step taken by the collectors was to establish the location and value of the vacant benefices. This work was done largely by the bishops, who were ordered to certify to the collectors the value of all benefices in their dioceses vacant between the date of the bulls and the receipt of copies of the same, and thereafter to make regular monthly reports.⁸¹ The value assigned to benefices by the

⁷⁷ This provision is often found in the earlier use of annates by prelates and foundations. Constitution *Suscepti regiminis*, Friedberg, *Corpus* (ed. Richter), col. 1205; *Charters and Records of Hereford Cathedral*, p. 47; Wilkins, *Concilia*, I. 597.

⁷⁸ Above, p. 55; Hemingburgh, II. 242. According to the chronicler of St. Albans the abbot confirmed in 1309 paid first-fruits (*Gesta Abbatum*, II. 114), but the payment actually was *servitia* (Vatican Archives, *Oblig.*, I, f. 42v.). Abbeys and priories, and bishoprics and archbishoprics as well, had been exempt in the levy granted to Henry III. Gottlob, *Die Servientaxe im 13. Jahrhundert* (Stuttgart, 1903), p. 90. What was done with regard to bishoprics and archbishoprics in the present levy is not entirely clear. Some chroniclers assert that they paid annates. Rishanger, p. 228; *Flores Historiarum*, III. 130. Haller (p. 382, n. 1) considers these statements incorrect. At least one bishop appointed during this period paid *servitia* (Vatican Archives, *Oblig.*, I, f. 41), and it is not probable that both payments were demanded. In later levies episcopal incomes were excluded. Theiner, *Vetera Monumenta Historica Hungariam sacram illustrantia*, I. 447. Neither is it clear whether the decision of the council, that benefices in royal patronage should be exempt, was observed. It is perhaps significant that Edward II. in his correspondence with the pope on the subject insisted on the exemption of abbeys and priories, but said nothing about benefices in the royal patronage.

⁷⁹ *Memorials of Beverley*, I. 142-143.

⁸⁰ Samaran and Mollat, p. 29.

⁸¹ Register of Simon of Ghent, f. 62v.; Register of Woodlock, f. 42v.; *Memorials of Beverley*, I. 142. The same practice was followed in the levy imposed by John XXII. in 1316. Salisbury Diocesan MSS., Register of Mortival, II. f. 78.

bishops was the same as that given in the valuation made for the assessment of the crusading tenth imposed by Nicholas IV. in 1291. The directions of the collectors concerning these items are not always as definite as might be desired. Once they demanded the *communem valorem*. At another time they wanted certification *de valore seu exstimatione* and again *de vero valore*.⁸² But in the returns to all three demands the value attached to a benefice was always that fixed in the valuation of 1291.⁸³ If a benefice was not there assessed, it was reported "value unknown" or "not taxed". Since the collectors allowed this practice to continue unchanged, it is without doubt the valuation they desired and the basis on which annates were paid.⁸⁴ Clement V., therefore, did not take the whole first year's income of a vacant benefice, as is commonly asserted,⁸⁵ since the valuation for the tenth was below the real value,⁸⁶ and the difference between the assessed and actual value was commonly reputed

⁸² Register of Simon of Ghent, ff. 62v., 68v., 69.

⁸³ In his first report the Bishop of Winchester states that he is returning the valuation found in the taxation rolls. Register of Woodlock, f. 48v. A comparison of the returns made by the bishops of Salisbury and Winchester (Register of Simon of Ghent, ff. 64v., 68v.-70v.; Register of Woodlock, ff. 42v., 48v., 56v., 60, 66, 69, 74v., 82v., 94, 97v., 101v.-102v.) with the valuation of 1291 (published by the Record Commission) shows that this was true of all the returns.

⁸⁴ This is still further substantiated by the statement of Testa in his second report: "De beneficiis vero non arrendatis certificare non possum ad quantum ascenderit, quia pro maiori parte sunt ita exilia quod etiam ad decimam non taxantur, sed de illis et de aliis, quicquid bono modo poterimus, faciemus." A comparison of the value of the benefices reported by the Bishop of Winchester with the sum actually demanded from those benefices by the collector leads to the same conclusion. In June, 1308, Testa reported the sum of annates due from the diocese of Winchester at 642 marks (First Report). In September, 1308, the value of the benefices returned by the Bishop of Winchester up to that time was 681 marks (compiled from the Register of Woodlock, ff. 101v.-102v.). The two sums are not identical because the reports cover slightly different periods, and because the value of four benefices returned by the bishop is not stated. But, if the whole of the first year's income had been taken, the sum reported by Testa would have been far in excess of the valuation given by the Bishop of Winchester.

This conclusion directly controverts the assertion made in the petition of Carlisle that the pope takes the whole income of a benefice during the first year after vacancy, and leaves nothing for the sustenance of the incumbent. *Rot. Parl.*, I. 220. As a statement of grievances prepared before the first hot anger of the opposition had cooled, the petition might be expected to contain some exaggeration, and, balanced against the declaration of intention in the bull of instructions to the papal collectors not to levy annates in such a way as to deprive benefices of their accustomed services, and against the above evidence of the actual practice of assessment, it has little weight.

⁸⁵ "L'usage de lever l'annate d'après le montant de la taxe de la décime remonte au concile de Vienne." Samaran and Mollat, p. 29. Göller (*Einnahmen*, pp. 81*-82*) asserts that Clement V. took the full income of the first year.

⁸⁶ Concerning the valuation of 1291 see Graham, "The Taxation of Pope Nicholas IV.," *Eng. Hist. Rev.*, XXIII. 443-446 (1908).

sufficient to maintain the services of the benefice.⁸⁷ If a benefice was not included in the valuation of 1291, it was assessed by the collectors,⁸⁸ and in some cases benefices which had deteriorated in value during the intervening period appear to have been re-assessed.⁸⁹

Once the situation and value of the vacant benefices had been established, the remaining task of the collectors was to assemble the money from the debtors and forward it to the papal camera. In Scotland and Ireland payment was backward as was usual in the case of papal taxes, but in England the money came in steadily, notwithstanding the difficulties experienced by the collectors.⁹⁰ The figures for the province of York are somewhat fragmentary, but in the province of Canterbury eight months before the levy ceased £6,322 2 s. 2 d. had been collected and £4,688 17 s. remained unpaid,⁹¹ while four years later the sum in arrears stood at £1,262 5 s. 6 d.⁹² Testa was an efficient and successful administrator of the papal financial business in England, and before his departure in 1313 this sum had probably been further reduced, although some debts were left for his successors to recover.⁹³ The proceeds were transmitted at frequent intervals to the papal camera, usually by special messen-

⁸⁷ Constitution *Suscepti regiminis*, Friedberg, *Corpus*, col. 1205. This is brought out also in the deliberations of the council of Vienne. Göller, *Einnahmen*, p. 81*, n. 7.

⁸⁸ Second Report of Testa. What the practice was in such cases I have not discovered. In later levies the collector took one-half the actual income of an untaxed benefice and left the other half to the incumbent. Bliss, *Calendar*, II. 422.

⁸⁹ Register of Woodlock, ff. 101v.-102v. This custom was followed in later levies. Kirsch, *Die Päpstlichen Kollektorien*, pp. 37, 49, 131.

⁹⁰ Reports of Testa.

⁹¹ First Report of Testa. This is the only one of the three reports which gives a detailed view of the progress of collection. The following table gives a summary of the statement for the province of Canterbury, only the totals being given for the other collectorates. The mark equals two-thirds of a pound. The totals do not correspond exactly to those of Testa given above, but accuracy rarely occurs in medieval accounts.

Diocese	Paid			Unpaid			Diocese	Paid			Unpaid		
	Marks	s.	d.	Marks	s.	d.		Marks	s.	d.	Marks	s.	d.
Canterbury	482	5	4	281	7	10	St. Davids	287	6	8	300	5	4
Rochester	391	10	0	172	4	4	St. Asaph				210	6	8
London	521	8	4	412	5	0	Bangor				211	0	4
Chichester	294	1	4	208	6	8	Llandaff				97	0	0
Winchester	250	3	4	392	5	10	Worcester	553	14	8	271	10	0
Salisbury	585	6	8	535	6	8	Lichfield	277	0	0	349	0	0
Exeter	492	4	10	303	6	0	Ely	76	6	8	160	0	0
Bath and Wells	110	9	4	336	12	4	Norwich	1580	6	8	921	3	4
Hereford	385	15	4	163	6	8	Lincoln	3121	10	0	1705	10	0
							Total	9480	9	2	7030	17	0

⁹² Third Report of Testa.

⁹³ His immediate successor, William de Baletto, was active in this direction (Register of Reynolds, f. 84), but I have found nothing to indicate how much he recovered. Rigaud Asser, collector from 1317 to 1321, records the receipt of £80 6 s. 8 d. from this source. Vatican Archives, Introitus et Exitus, 15, f. 46v.

gers,⁹⁴ occasionally by means of exchange through the Italian bankers, who handled the papal financial business.⁹⁵ The total yield of the levy can be determined only approximately. The receipts issued to the collectors by the papal camera are not itemized in such a way as to distinguish between payments of annates and other taxes,⁹⁶ and the two reports of Testa rendered after the expiration of the triennial period do not contain complete statements. The figures given in the report covering the period to June 13, 1308, however, offer a good basis for estimating the amount. The proceeds in the province of Canterbury up to that time were £11,010 19 s. 2 d. The monthly average, therefore, was £386 7 s. If it be assumed that the average remained the same for the last seven and one-half months as for the preceding period, the yield for the whole three years would be £13,908 12 s. In the province of York the amount paid at the same date was £2,227, but the extent of the unpaid debts is not indicated. Assuming that the sum paid bore the same ratio to the whole amount produced in both provinces up to June, 1308, the latter in the province of York would be £3,903. The monthly average would be £136 18 s. 11 d. and the income for the three years £4,930 1 s. Thus, estimated on this basis, the total sum produced was £18,838 13 s.⁹⁷ This result is probably not far from correct, since the yield for another period of three years beginning September 8, 1316, was £16,351 2 s. 8½ d.⁹⁸

After a detailed study of the first levy of annates, the aspect which stands out most clearly is its importance as a precedent. Although recent scholars recognize Clement V. as the originator of annates, John XXII. is usually regarded as the organizer of the permanent system of administration.⁹⁹ In the light of the present evidence this

⁹⁴ Third Report of Testa; Bliss, *Calendar*, II. 31, 48; *Regestum Clementis Papae V.*, 3583.

⁹⁵ Bliss, *Calendar*, II. 77.

⁹⁶ Haller (p. 388, n. 1) places the sum produced by annates up to December 25, 1309, at over 70,000 florins (*i. e.*, 14,000 marks). He bases his statement on one of these receipts (*Regestum Clementis Papae V.*, 6285), but the receipt covers the produce of several taxes besides annates.

⁹⁷ This is the gross sum. The net sum cannot be estimated, because the expenses of collection are not stated in some reports, and when given are not separated from the expenses incurred in the collection of other taxes. The expenses were, however, probably small. During the year from October 1, 1311, to October 1, 1312, the total receipts from all sources were £3,761 8 s. 4¾ d. and the expenses £309 15 s. 7 d. Third Report of Testa. Since annates could be collected more cheaply than some taxes, the expenses were probably less than ten per cent.

⁹⁸ Compiled from Rigaud Asser's report, Vatican Archives, *Introitus et Exitus*, 15, ff. 1-41.

⁹⁹ "Jean XXII. régla définitivement par la bulle *Si gratanter advertitis* le mode de perception de l'annate, et ses successeurs se gardèrent bien d'y apporter

view must be discarded. The bulls of John XXII. dealing with annates take much of their form and content from the bull of Clement V. here printed, often repeating portions in the same language.¹⁰⁰ In subsequent levies there are the same provisions for guaranteeing the restoration of the suspended rights of the customary holders of annates and for preserving the services of benefices subject to the tax. The number of exemptions increases, and some exemptions are more carefully defined, but those granted by Clement V., with the exception of priories, become customary.¹⁰¹ The plan of assessment is somewhat amplified: the collector may take for annates the assessed value of the benefice or the remainder of the actual income accruing during the first year after vacancy, and when a benefice is not assessed for the tenth, the collector and the incumbent share the actual proceeds. The basis of the assessment, however, remains unchanged.¹⁰² The methods of administration remain the same even in such details as the mode of gathering the preliminary information from the local bishops¹⁰³ and the close supervision of the work of the collectors by the papal camera.¹⁰⁴ Several of the regulations and exemptions naturally receive a more exact and extended application during the pontificate of John XXII., but it is now plain that in all essential respects John XXII. followed the precedents established in the first levy of annates by Clement V.

W. E. LUNT.

Register of Simon of Ghent, bishop of Salisbury, f. 62v.

Clemens, episcopus, servus servorum Dei, dilectis filiis, magistris Guillelmo, archidiacono de Aranno in ecclesia Convenarum, et Guillelmo Geraldini de Sora, canonico Rotomagensi, capellanis nostris, collectoribus aucun changement." Samaran and Mollat, p. 29. "Die grosse Reservation vom 8. Dezember 1316, die die Grundlage für die ganze spätere Annatenentwicklung bildet." Göller, *Einnahmen*, p. 87*.

¹⁰⁰ Compare the bulls *Si grante advertitis* (Theiner, *Vetera Monumenta Historica Hungariam sacram illustrantia*, I. 446-448) and *Quantis haereticorum* (Kirsch, *Die Päpstlichen Kollektorien*, pp. 119-122) with the bull below.

¹⁰¹ For a detailed account of exemptions allowed in later levies see Samaran and Mollat, pp. 29-33. Priories were not generally exempt in subsequent levies, but in England Edward II. demanded (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 1318-1323, p. 26) and seems to have secured their exemption. No priories are included in the list of benefices paying annates reported by Rigaud Asser (1316-1319). Vatican Archives, *Introitus et Exitus*, 15, ff. 1-41.

¹⁰² Concerning the method of assessment used in later levies see Samaran and Mollat, pp. 28-29.

¹⁰³ Register of Mortival, vol. II., f. 68.

¹⁰⁴ The collectors of the first levy made frequent detailed reports to the camera and kept in constant communication with it through messengers (Reports of Testa) as did the collectors of later levies (Kirsch, *Die Päpstlichen Kollektorien*, *passim*). The camera often gave directions to the collectors also. Register of Simon of Ghent, ff. 68v.-69.

fructuum reddituum et proventuum ecclesiasticorum primi anni omnium beneficiorum ad presens in Anglie et Scotie regnis Hibernie et Wallie provinciis earumque civitatibus et diocesibus vacantium, et que usque ad triennium vacare contigerit, per sedem apostolicam deputatis, salutem et apostolicam benedictionem.

Si sacrosancta Romana mater ecclesia, quam divina clemencia [f. 63] cunctarum orbis ecclesiarum capud statuit, et habere voluit principatum, gerens ad filios materne compassionis affectum, illorum efficiatur angustiiis eis communicet indefessa pressuris in necessitatibus que per oportune subventionis remedium laxet manum, modis exquirendo sollicitè quibus eis græte fecunditatis commoda subministret, decet eos, nisi per ingrætitudinis vitium in oblivionem materni uberis prolabantur, sibi multa reverentia filialiter obsequi de ipsius oportunitate studiose curare obviare dispendiis, et, ne defectus rerum temporalium eius decorem quod absit obnubilet, prompta etiam magnanimitate consurgere abolere incommoda, et sibi necessitate urgente articulo necessaria ministrare. Sic quippe benedictionis materne promerentur gratiam et laudis titulos apud homines ac celestis vite premium assequuntur. Sane sic ipsa Romana mater ecclesia, que tunc temporis malitia faciente dudum a non longe retroactis temporibus multis fuit amaritudinibus lacerata et quassata turbinibus tum propter hoc tum propter alia, que longum esset enarrare per singula, tam gravia atque grandia subivit onera expensarum, tum etiam quia tempore recolende memorie Bonifacii pape octavi, predecessoris nostri, non ulli [*sic*] perditionis filii thesaurum ecclesie eiusdem, sicut vos latere non credimus, rapuerunt, est exausta ere, tum pro eo etiam quod nobis, postquam fuimus ad apicem summi apostolatus divina dispositione vocati, precipue in hoc nostre creationis primordio innuerunt et imminent expensaria maiora solito facienda, quod ipsa implorare compellitur subsidiorum [*sic*] filiorum, et, quod referre pudet et admiratione non caret, mercatores, qui se eiusdem ecclesie servicio offerebant, sibi instantis necessitatis tempore defecerunt.

Quare nos, predictis omnibus in considerationem adductis et ad subveniendum nobis et prefate ecclesie viis et modis salubribus diligentius exquisitis, fructus redditus et proventus primi anni omnium et singulorum beneficiorum ecclesiasticorum cum cura et sine cura, etiam personatum et dignitatum quarumlibet ecclesiarum monasteriorum prioratum et aliorum locorum ecclesiasticorum tam secularium quam regularium exemptorum et non exemptorum, que in Anglie et Scotie regnis et Hybernæ et Wallie provinciis sive partibus eorum civitatibus et diocesibus vacant ad presens, et que usque ad triennium vacare contigerit, fructibus ad archiepiscopales et episcopales et abbatum regularium mensas spectantibus dumtaxat exceptis, non obstante quod fructus redditus et proventus huius primi anni ex privilegio sedis apostolice vel alias de iure seu quacumque consuetudine seu statuto alicui vel aliquibus deberentur, vel in usus forent aliquos convertendi pro ipsius ecclesie oneribus facilius celebrandis, in eius agendorum subsidium auctoritate apostolica per alias nostras certi tenoris litteras duximus deputandos, volentes quod per deputationem huiusmodi hiis qui fructus redditus et proventus primi anni predicti debebantur quo ad assecutionem fructuum anni sequentis nullum preiudicium generetur, quodque beneficia ipsa debitis non fraudenter obsequiis et animarum cura in eis quibus iminet nullatenus negligatur. Ac nihilominus venerabiles fratres nostros, archiepiscopos et episcopos, ac dilectos filios electos, abbates, priores,

decanos, prepositos, archidiaconos, plebanos, archipresbiteros et alios ecclesiarum et monasteriorum aliorumque locorum ecclesiasticorum¹⁰⁵ prelatos et rectores, eorumque capitula collegia et conventus exemptos et non exemptos Cisterciensis, Cluniacensis, Sancti Benedicti, Sancti Augustini, Grandimontensis, Premonstratensis, Cartisiensis, aliorumque ordinum, nec non hospitalis Sancti Johannis Jherosolimi, Militie Templi et Sancte Marie Theotonicorum preceptores et magistros eorumque locum tenentes per regna provincias et loca prefata ubilibet constitutos rogandos duximus et hortandos, eis in remissione peccatorum iniungentes, quatinus prelibate ecclesie necessitatibus ut filii multe teneritudinis compatientes ab intimis vos, quos collectores fructuum reddituum et proventuum huiusmodi et vestrum alterum auctoritate presentium deputamus, et subcollectores vestros ipsos per idem triennium colligere et exigere absque alicuius difficultatis obstaculo permittant libere et illos prout in eis fuerit vel vestrum alteri ac subcollectoribus memoratis assignare procurent per vos sepedicte ecclesie camere resignandos.

Quo circa, de vestre circumspectionis industria plenam in domino fiduciam obtinentes, discretioni vestre per apostolica scripta mandamus quatinus prefatos fructus redditus et proventus per vos et subcollectores, quos vos vel alter vestrum ad hoc decre-[f. 63v.]veretis deputandos, diligenter colligere et exigere ipsosque fideliter eidem camere assignare curetis. Nos enim vobis et vestrum alteri colligendi per vos et vestrum alterum et subcollectores eosdem, et exigendi fructus redditus et proventus premissos, et subcollectores mutandi huiusmodi et alios subrogandi, quotiens expedire videbitur, nostro et ecclesie prefate nomine necnon contradictores quoslibet et rebelles, quicumque et cuiuscumque conditionis preeminencie ordinis aut status existant, etiam si pontificali prefulgeant dignitate, auctoritate nostra, apellatione postposita, compescendi; non obstantibus quibuscumque privilegiis statutis et consuetudinibus contrariis ecclesiarum in quibus huiusmodi beneficia fuerint iuramento confirmatione apostolica vel alia quacumque firmitate vallatis, seu, si predictis archiepiscopis episcopis aut aliis superius nominatis vel personis quibuscumque aut eorum ordinibus a sede prefata indultum existat, quod excommunicari suspendi vel interdicti non possint per litteras apostolicas non facientes plenam et expressam ac de verbo ad verbum et ipsorum ordinum mentionem [*sic*], et quibuslibet litteris privilegiis et indulgentiis apostolicis generalibus vel specialibus quibuscumque personis et locis et sub quacumque forma vel concessione verborum concessis per que presentibus non expressa vel totaliter non incerta [*sic*] effectus presentium impediri valeat quomodolibet vel differi et de quibus verbo ad verbum mentionem in litteris nostris fieri oporteat; specialem plenam et liberam concedimus auctoritate presentium facultatem.

Datum Lugduni Kalendis Februarii pontificatus nostri anno primo.

¹⁰⁵ Ecclesiasticorumque in the text.